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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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BEGIN HONEYMOON IN VIRGINIA HILLS

President and Wife Are at Hot Springs to Spend Few Days in Quiet Seclusion.

GET ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

Chief Executive Plans to Attend Only to Most Important Public Business.

HOT SPRINGS, VA., December 19.—President Wilson and his wife, the former Mrs. Norman Galt, arrived here shortly after 5 o'clock this morning to begin their honeymoon. They were met at the station by a crowd of several hundred people, who applauded as they alighted from their private car.

A waiting automobile took the couple immediately to their hotel. The distinguished couple, upon whom the eyes of the nation turned last night when they were married in Washington, came here to begin their married life in the quiet seclusion of the mountains of the State in which both of them were born.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF WORLD

They were followed here by congratulations from almost every part of the world. Messages came from rulers of nations in Europe, Presidents of South and Central American countries, Governors of States, diplomats, members of the House and Senate and of committees of Congress, and scores of personal friends and relatives. Many of them will arrive personally from here during the two weeks or more before returning to Washington to take up the official and social duties of the White House, the couple will go, motor and climb mountains together, and as far as possible be protected from the prying eyes of the outside world.

Hot springs and the colony of visitors welcomed the President and his bride enthusiastically. When the crowd here, gathered at the station, the President and Mrs. Wilson appeared to be just as nervous as any newly married pair. They smiled at each other and at the crowd and the President raised his hat. Then they walked briskly to a waiting White House automobile, which had been shipped ahead for their use.

NO OTHER GUESTS IN ROOMS NEAR FROM

The President and Mrs. Wilson occupy four rooms in a section of the hotel set apart especially for them. No other guests will be given rooms near them. The suite is in the third floor and occupies the entire wing overlooking the golf links. The suite has a dining-room, and the couple expect to have all of their meals served privately. They did not appear in the public part of the hotel.

Thoughts of the wedding seekers have been today with the arrival of a corps of photographers and movie-makers. The President has directed that no pictures be taken of Mrs. Wilson, and that no pictures be taken of the President and his bride together. The President has directed that no pictures be taken of Mrs. Wilson, and that no pictures be taken of the President and his bride together.

The Warm Springs Valley, in which the honeymoon is being spent, is entirely surrounded by hills and mountains. Trails and roads lead to the top of these hills and mountains, and Mrs. Wilson will have unlimited opportunity to indulge her fondness for walking. She has become a devotee of golf. The President having taught her the game since they became engaged. Both brought their golf clubs, and tonight it was said they will be up early tomorrow morning for a game.

ONLY MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS WILL BE ATTENDED TO

The President will attend to only the most important public business while here, but arrangements have been made for connecting the hotel with the White House by a special telephone wire, if necessary, and he will keep in direct telephone communication with Secretary Lansing and other officials. The Eastern newspapers arrive here an entire day late, and therefore, the President will have to depend entirely on word from the White House for his news. His stenographer brought along several applications for pardons and some important communications, and the President will devote a portion of each day to work.

The exact plans of the party were kept such a strict secret that crowds stood for hours at the railway stations along the line waiting the train. The trip was made over continuous tracks, and the President's train was pulled and pushed by three engines. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had an early breakfast on their private car before reaching Hot Springs.

SCORES OF MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, December 19.—The White House today received scores of cable and telegraph messages from rulers of nations, Presidents of South and Central American countries, and prominent persons all over the world, congratulating President Wilson and his bride. As fast as they came in they were forwarded to the President at Hot Springs, Va. The White House officials declined to make public the names of the persons who had sent the messages.

About 3,500 cards announcing the marriage have been mailed from the White House. They were sent to members of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet officers, the entire official and social circles of the White House, and the intimate friends of President and Mrs. Wilson.

The form in which the announcement (Continued on Third Page.)

Merchant Marine Growing Rapidly

Gross Tonnage Largest in History and All American Shipyards Busy

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19.—American shipyards have under construction now more vessels than ever before were building in the United States, to add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage already is the largest in the country's history, said a report issued today by the commission of navigation.

Ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 2,000 tonnage are being built or are under contract. These, with many small vessels being constructed, have a total tonnage of 761,511.

The total tonnage of ships under the American flag, numbering 26,888 on December 1, was 8,144,258, a net gain of more than 50,000 tons since July 1. There was a net gain of 187 ships, despite 272 vessels lost, abandoned and sold to aliens. Twenty-three came under the American flag from foreign registry and 435 were completed in shipyards.

Although 171 foreign vessels have taken American registry under the act of August 14, 1914, ninety-eight American vessels have been transferred to foreign registry since August, 1914.

Many big vessels are being built. Thirteen mentioned in the report are of more than 1,000 tons. Twenty are of tonnage between 700 and 1,000, and thirty-six are of from 500 to 700 tons. Eleven vessels are colliers; forty-seven, oil vessels; thirty-four, general freight vessels, and six passenger and freight vessels.

TRAINING CAMP FOR SOUTH

Major-General Wood Announces That Fort Oglethorpe Has Been Selected as Site.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A military training camp for students, business and professional men of the Southern States, patterned after the one conducted at Plattsburg, N. Y., last summer, is to be established near April at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, Tenn. It was announced here tonight by Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, who will have direct supervision over the camp.

General Wood's announcement followed an inspection of many proposed sites by Captain Johnson, his chief of staff. Fort Oglethorpe was selected because of its favorable location and favorable weather conditions. The necessary camp equipment and supplies are at hand.

General Wood said it is planned to keep the camp open four weeks for business and professional men, and that, if applications warrant, a second camp will be opened early in May to be continued until June. The camp for students will be opened July 5 to last five weeks. Thereafter, if conditions warrant, the camp will be continued.

Officers of the regular army will impart as much of the fundamental education of an officer as is possible in so short a time. Special opportunities will be offered in work of training of cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal corps and first aids. It is planned to divide the students in war strength companies of infantry, troops of cavalry, or batteries of artillery.

NOTED SCIENTIST DEAD

Professor Arthur William Wright, Long Connected With Yale University, Expires at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 19.—Professor Arthur William Wright, a noted scientist and professor of experimental physics at Yale from 1872 to 1908, died here today, in his eightieth year. He was graduated from Yale in 1878. In 1878 he was sent by the United States government to Colorado to observe a total eclipse of the sun, and at that time made the first measurement of the polarization of the solar corona. He was said to have been the first American to obtain definite results from X-ray experiments.

Professor Wright was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, and a member of many American learned societies. He leaves three children.

VAST BUSINESS IS DONE

Transactions of Farmers' Co-Operative Organizations Amount to More Than \$1,400,000,000.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Farmers' co-operating marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000, according to an estimate made in the annual report of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture, made public tonight. While agricultural co-operation in the United States is far more prevalent than is generally believed, the report says, it is not yet upon a sufficiently strong basis. For this reason the office has studied the various methods employed, and is endeavoring to aid in perfecting them.

MAKE RAILROADS DRY

Anti-Saloon League of New York Opens Campaign Against Sale of Liquor on Trains.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Anti-Saloon League of New York will make a strong fight to prevent the sale of liquor on railroad dining cars in New York State. It has called the attention of the Federal authorities to an open letter on the subject, written to the railroad presidents.

"Women and children who would not be permitted to visit saloons are frequently compelled to go hungry or else, what are practically larderons on wheels, witness drinking scenes or smell the odor of alcoholic liquors," says the letter.

FORD CONFIDENT OF STOPPING WAR

Still Believes He Can Empty Trenches Before Winter Is Over.

LANDS ON NORWEGIAN SOIL

His Peace Delegates Still Divided on This Country's Preparedness Program.

Some Newspaper Men to Quit Ford Party

LONDON, December 20.—A Kristiania dispatch to the Morning Post says that several newspaper correspondents, as the result of a quarrel, will quit the Ford peace expedition while the steamer is in that port.

KRISTIANIA, NORWAY, December 19 (via London).—"Every nation in the world will soon look upon the American peace pilgrims as taking the initiative in stopping Europe's worst war. The landing of the peace expedition in Europe will be recorded as one of the most benevolent things the American republic ever did." Henry Ford said today to the Associated Press representative on stepping ashore on Norwegian soil.

The steamer Oscar II., carrying the Ford expedition, arrived at this port on Saturday, after a fourteen days' voyage from New York. The delegates expressed much displeasure because the vessel was delayed three days by the British authorities at Kirkwall.

EXPECTS TO EMPTY TRENCHES BEFORE WINTER IS OVER

Mr. Ford said he was confident the expedition would result in getting the men out of the trenches before the winter was over. He declared he had information from official sources that his peace plan was looked upon approvingly. He added that his motive in coming to Europe was to develop to the full an understanding throughout the world by the time peace sessions were begun at The Hague, where William Jennings Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, was expected to join the peace party.

Mr. Ford explained that the presence of the American party in Norway was merely intended to convince the Norwegians of the fervent wish of Americans for peace. He expects to gather a Norwegian delegation here and then, in about three days, proceed to Stockholm, Sweden. He said the party would grow as it traveled through neutral countries, and that this would convince the belligerents that the rest of the world demanded peace immediately. By the time Copenhagen was visited and The Hague reached, probably two weeks hence, Mr. Ford said, the peace movement would have a definite program.

The members of the Ford party landed at 5 o'clock this morning and went to various hotels. The weather is fine so the travelers will have a good chance to see Norwegian winter life.

ANXIOUS TO LEARN ATTITUDE OF EUROPE

After holding meetings while crossing the Atlantic and discussing ever the question of the American preparedness policy, the 150 delegates on arriving were anxious to learn what attitude would be adopted toward them by Europe.

Receptions by Kristiania preachers and university professors and an unofficial call made by Albert G. Schmedeman, American minister to Norway, attended the first day of the members of the peace expedition in Europe. Formal meetings will begin on Monday.

Crusading newspapers publish long accounts regarding the expedition, accompanying the stories with cartoons from foreign newspapers.

DELEGATION STILL SPLIT ON PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Just before the Oscar II. reached Kristiania, the peace pilgrims held a public meeting, chaired the ship's Captain, where Mr. Ford said that unless the peace pilgrims composed their differences of opinion regarding President Wilson's preparedness policy, it would cause disaster to the expedition. He declared American preparedness was necessary and was not related to the peace efforts. Rev. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, maintained it was ridiculous for Americans to urge peace abroad while preparing for war at home.

Finally, a resolution declaring that the delegates were unanimous for European peace, was adopted.

MEMBERS OF PARTY ADDRESS STUDENTS' UNION

LONDON, December 19.—A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says that members of the Ford peace party spoke last evening before the Norwegian Student Union in Kristiania. The American minister, Albert Schmedeman, and the rector of Kristiania were in the audience who crowded the hall.

Henry Ford was prevented from speaking by influenza, but Lieutenant Governor Andrew J. Bieha addressed the meeting. Lewis P. Lochner, general secretary of the expedition, explained the intentions of Mr. Ford and his co-workers. The Norwegian chairman of the meeting gave assurances of the students' assistance.

FULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CAR Between Richmond and Danville via SOUTHERN RAILWAY daily, commencing today. Leave Richmond 10:20 A. M.; arrive Danville 4:15 P. M.; returning, leave Danville 2:10 P. M.; arrive Richmond 8:30 P. M.

NEW ANCONA NOTE CABLED TO VIENNA

Prompt Reply Requested, and Officials Confident One Will Come Within Ten Days.

U. S. DEMANDS REITERATED

Unless Austria Changes Front, Believed Diplomatic Relations Will Cease.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The new American note to Austria regarding the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona is understood to have been cabled to-night to Ambassador Penfield for presentation to the Austrian Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing and other officials of the State Department declined to divulge any information concerning the communication. From other reliable sources, however, came a strong intimation that the final draft of the note had been completed by Secretary Lansing during the day, and had been put in code and started on its way over the cables.

A veil of secrecy has surrounded the communication ever since a White House messenger carried a preliminary draft from President Wilson to Secretary Lansing last night. However, it is known that the secretary spent considerable time last night and today at work had outlined the note.

As completed, the note is believed to have been considerably more lengthy than the first.

WILL BE MADE PUBLIC HERE WHEN IT REACHES VIENNA

Unless there are unforeseen developments, the note should be delivered to Vienna by Wednesday night. It will be made public when Secretary Lansing is advised that it has reached the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. A prompt reply is requested, and officials are of the opinion that one will come within ten days.

Certain portions of the text of the new note were said to-night to be nearly identical with portions of the first. The demands of the United States, which are reiterated, are for the disavowal, punishment of the submarine commander, and reparation by the payment of indemnity for the Americans killed and injured.

There is only one opinion in Washington as to the outcome, unless Austria changes front. It is declared with great emphasis by officials concerned with the Ancona negotiations that Austria must adopt the views of the United States on submarine warfare and apply them in the case of the submarine that attacked the Ancona, or the United States will cease to deal diplomatically with the Austrian government. The new chapter written into international law by the submarine negotiations establishes principles, according to officials said to-day, that there can be no compromise or "discussion" of law. These principles were stated in definite terms to Germany, and, through Germany, to Austria-Hungary.

CANNOT PLEAD IGNORANCE OF THE AMERICAN VIEW

It was stated by officials of the administration, whose words carry weight, that Austria cannot plead ignorance of the views of this government on the international law applicable in the case of the Ancona. It was said Secretary of State Lansing sent from time to time to the Austrian government copies of the most drastic notes to Germany. The State Department regarded this as "official delivery" and notification to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office of the American point of view.

Officials have watched with interest the series of conferences between Ambassador von Bernstorff and Baron Zwiolnick, the Austrian charge, since the Ancona situation reached the acute stage. These meetings are interpreted as indicative of efforts on the part of the German ambassador to exert his influence with the Austro-Hungarian government to avert a rupture in relations with the United States.

It is significant that Baron Zwiolnick, by permission of Secretary Lansing, has sent several cipher messages over State Department wires to his government. The object of the State Department in granting this permission was to afford Baron Zwiolnick an opportunity to give his government freely in advance all the views of the State Department on previous issues and on the pending controversy.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OVER OUTCOME IN VIENNA

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, December 19 (via London).—Dispatches received here from Vienna indicate that Austrian political circles are taking an optimistic view of the controversy between Austria-Hungary and the United States, growing out of the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona. The politicians believe the dispatches say, that the Washington government is not likely to break off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, but will enter into a further discussion of the points at issue.

FESTIVITIES ARE BARRED

Not Even Good Wishes Will Be Permitted Until Peace Is Established.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] THE HAGUE, December 19.—The Kaiser has prohibited any Christmas festivities in the German court or otherwise before peace shall have been established, according to a report received here by the Exchange correspondent. This report says that even New Year's wishes will be barred, and that the royal princess will be prohibited from returning home to spend Christmas in their family circles. The Kaiser and Kaiserin will spend Christmas at headquarters in Prussia.

FIGHTS TO REGAIN LOST PROVINCES

Italy Seeks to Re-Establish Natural Bulwark Formed by Alps.

CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES WELL

Real Struggle Lies Ahead, When Trent and Trieste Are to Be Taken.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

ROME, November 23.—Italy now has 2,600,000 engaged in the war and is preparing to add another million. About 1,000,000 men are on the fighting line, stretched along the mountains from Trentino in the west to the Austrian stronghold of Gorizia in the east. Another million is in reserve for emergencies and to fill gaps in the fighting line as needed, or for operations in the Balkans. The third million is presented in the additional classes in process of being assembled during the coming months as the scope of offensive and defensive military operations may become enlarged.

The Italian campaign is well understood by every Italian. But the outside world has had only a vague understanding of the meaning of these operations.

The military operations and what Italy has accomplished are best understood by taking a map of Italy showing the northern frontier. The Alps sweep in a great semicircle from the French frontier, on the Mediterranean, to the Austrian frontier, on the Adriatic. This sweep from west to east is a sort of natural bulwark or boundary of Italy. But in this place this natural sweep of the Alps is denied deeply to the southward, first in the Trentino region in the west, and then in the Trieste region of the upper Adriatic. Thus, the natural boundary of the Alps is broken at two vital points, and Austria has stretched down at both these points and firmly established her political control, her control of Trentino dating from the time of Napoleon and of the Trieste region from the war of 1866.

FIRST OBJECT TO GET BACK TWO LOST PROVINCES

The first object, therefore, of Italy's campaign is to get back the two provinces which dent the natural frontier of the Alps, thus regaining former Italian territory, and re-establishing the great mountain range as the strategic defense against the nations of the north. This main objective has necessitated dividing the campaign into two parts, one in the west, with Trent as the center, and the other in the east, with Trieste as the chief object. Between 400,000 and 500,000 men are engaged in the western operations centering at Trent, and about 600,000 men in the eastern operations directed towards Trieste, in all about 1,000,000 men, with another million reserve.

The main drive of the Italians has been in the section toward Trieste, the great Austrian port of the Adriatic lying just across from Venice. This prize of Venice is hardly more than ten days' march from the Italian frontier, and yet the war has been going on for six months—and the Italian army is nowhere near Trieste. The military leaders say Trieste could have been taken any time in fifteen days—but it could not be held, as the Carso Mountains sweep around back of Trieste and from a circle fifteen miles back from the Adriatic, with Austrian batteries posted at every crest of these Carso mountains, the Italian commanders, therefore, decided that instead of taking the rich prize of Trieste it was a military necessity first to control all the approaches and maintain defenses sweeping around Trieste. In reality has been the campaign going on during the last six months.

The Italian commanders express satisfaction with the progress they have made. All the fighting has been on Austrian soil. The Italian coast ports, Porto Buso and Oradeo, leading toward Trieste, have been taken by the Italians, and from Oradeo the lights of Trieste can be seen at night across the Adriatic. Further south in the mountainous territory, the Plava Pass, has been won, though at the cost of whole regiments cut to pieces, and a chain of mountain tops, villages and cities have been established encircling Gorizia. But Gorizia itself still holds, through its natural mountain defenses and its railway lines, pouring in constant fresh supplies to the troops.

AMMUNITION OUTPUT SHORT OF REQUIREMENTS

The Italians found soon after the campaign began that they were only making one-fifth as much ammunition as they were using. This put a check on the real fighting, and resulted in the resort to preliminaries of trench and mountain warfare. The ammunition output has been increased, but it is still far short of requirements, although supplies from America and Japan are beginning to fill the gap.

Summing up what has been done in these two campaigns and what it means in places captured, men engaged, casualties, prisoners, etc., the situation is about this:

In the east the Italians have advanced about twenty to twenty-five miles on Austrian territory, or about half-way to Trieste, and have taken twelve or more rather important towns, notably Gradi, Monfalcone, Gradiska, Cormona, San Pietro (blanking Gorizia), Piana, Caporetto, Monte Nero and Plezzo, far up on the Isonzo, besides many lesser places. In the west, as stated, the Italians have advanced about twenty miles on Austrian soil, and have taken the main town of Rovereto, half-way to Trent, and numerous lesser towns and strategic points. In all these operations, the (Continued on Third Page.)

Germans Make Attack on British in West

The possible prelude of a strong German movement on the western front, where the Germans are reported to have received large reinforcements, occurred early Sunday morning against the British line to the northeast of Ypres. The Germans directed clouds of gas against the British, who, in conjunction with the French batteries, turned their guns on the German trenches engaged in the gas operations.

The official British report of the attack says that most of the German infantry were prevented by the gunfire from leaving their trenches, while other detachments were driven back before reaching the British line.

On the other fronts there has been little fighting of importance. The campaign in the Balkans, except for the pursuit of the Serbians in Northern Albania and artillery battles between the Bulgarians and the Montenegrins, is virtually at a standstill.

The German field marshal, Von der Goltz, is reported forming an army, with which it is supposed to operate against the Suez Canal.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO VILLA'S ACTION

One Rumor Has It That He Will Cross Into United States at Columbus, N. M.

ALSO SAID NOT TO HAVE QUIT

No Direct Word From Mexican, Who Was Quoted as Having Announced Purpose of Retiring as Commander of Troops Opposing Carranza.

EL PASO, TEX., December 19.—No direct word was received here today from General Francisco Villa, who announced yesterday, according to dispatches from Chihuahua City, that he had retired as commander of the troops opposing the Carranza government in Mexico.

One rumor had it that Villa was on the way to Palomas, Chihuahua, and would cross the United States border at Columbus, N. M.

General Fidel Alvar, Villa governor of Chihuahua, denied to-day at headquarters in Juarez that Villa had retired. He said Villa would lead the troops opposing General Trevino near Mexico City and that the battle would begin to-morrow.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, former minister in the Villa Cabinet, now in El Paso, said that Villa had retired, but would not cross into Columbus, N. M. Further than this he refused to give any information.

Sylvester Terzaz, secretary of State of Chihuahua, and General Robillo Limon, commanding the garrison of the capital, who arrived here to-night, declared Villa had not resigned.

They said the demand for the northern chiefs' resignation had been presented by the Villa generals at the council of war held recently at Chihuahua City. General Villa, they said, accused the generals of unwillingness to fight and informed them that if they wished to retire he would not oppose them, but would permit all who wished to go to the border and either surrender to the Carranza government or cross into the United States. For himself, he is quoted as having said he was not afraid of Carranza, and would lead his troops in person against General Trevino, south of Chihuahua City.

At a conference of United States military officials, State and city officials, with representatives of the Carranza government, held secretly to-night, it was reported the Villa delegation asked that Francisco Villa and his brother, Hipolito Villa, be permitted to cross the border unhindered by criminal, legal or military action.

MISERY INCREASES DAILY

Life in Poorer Quarters of German Capital is Described as Pitiable.

LONDON, December 19.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the Reuters correspondent says: "Life in the poorer quarters of the German capital is described as pitiable by the German-born wife of an English laborer residing in Berlin, who, after sixteen months' internment, has arrived at Flushing, Holland, according to the correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraph."

"The German authorities, the Telegraph correspondent quotes the woman as saying, are in great fear of a revolt, owing to the discontent of the people. Several riots occurred, in which shops were plundered. Mounted police charged the crowds, composed mainly of men. Misery among the working classes is critical, and is increasing daily."

"The woman's story is somewhat confirmed," says a Reuters dispatch, "by a correspondent, who declares that shops literally were stormed by large crowds who were after their daily allowance of butter."

NEW SLIDE IN CANAL

Another Slight Movement Prevents Passage of Vessels Through Waterway on Sunday.

PANAMA, December 19.—Another slight movement of material in Gaillard Cut last night prevented the passage of vessels through the Panama Canal to-day. It is expected that the canal will be cleared for the transit of vessels to-morrow or Tuesday.

The committee appointed by the National Academy of Science to investigate the geological formation in the Canal Zone and study the slides, arrived this afternoon. Work of inspection will begin to-morrow. The committee will remain until January 1.

INVASION OF EGYPT REPORTED AS NEXT GERMAN ATTEMPT

Field Marshal von Der Goltz Equipping Army for New Offensive.

SAID TO BE COLLECTING BIG DROVES OF CAMELS

Teutonic Effort to Cross Channel Into England Regarded as Possibility.

GREEK SITUATION UNCHANGED

Central Powers Will Undoubtedly Try to Gain Decision on Some of Fronts.

LONDON, December 19.—During the relaxation in all the offensive campaigns, except the Italian pressure on the Serbians, which has followed the expulsion of the Serbians from their own country, European interest is focused upon the probabilities of some new, but, as yet, undeveloped upheaval. It appears to be taken for granted on all sides that the policy of the central powers will be to attempt to gain a decision somewhere, while their opponents will prefer to devote the winter in preparations for warfare in the summer.

There is much discussion in Great Britain of a reported Turkish attempt upon the Suez Canal. Messages received from Tyrolean countries possessing German sources of information describe the German field marshal, Von Der Goltz, as equipping an army for the invasion of Egypt. Some correspondents assert that the Germans are collecting extensive droves of camels and donkeys for their transport.

The observer to-day considers a German attempt to invade England as a desperate gamble, but one of the foremost possibilities, and that the extensive movements of troops in Belgium may mean preparations for embarking at Zeebrugge and in the Scheldt River.

FIGHTING ON BIG SCALE IMPOSSIBLE IN WEST

Officers returning from the western front express the belief that fighting there on a big scale is impossible because the country is muddier and altogether in worse condition than last year. The activities on the Gallipoli Peninsula and small Italian gains are the only important military operations reported to-day.

Germany has lost the small cruiser Bremen and a torpedo boat in the Baltic Sea, through a submarine attack. It is presumed that the submarine was one of the English underwater squadron which recently has shown enterprise in those waters.

The Turks claim to have sunk a British monitor in the Tigris River near Kut-el-Amara.

The Greek situation remains unchanged. The Greek government is reported to have protested formally against the entente allies fortifying outside Saloniki. This protest may be of the same character as the one lodged against the first landing of troops, which then was discussed as a technical one to keep the record clear.

Henry Ford's peace party arrive in Kristiania this morning, and was welcomed informally by professors and clergymen and the American minister. Notwithstanding the fact that the party has no official status, Norwegian hospitality and the warm friendship of Norwegians towards the Americans assure the peace party an interesting sojourn during their three days in that country.

FRENCH ISSUES ELOQUENT FAREWELL TO ARMY

Field Marshal French issued an eloquent farewell to the British army in France prior to his turning over the command of the British forces to Sir General Douglas Haig. In it he asserted the conviction that a victorious ending to their efforts was not far distant.

The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting to-day told a London audience that he has found the heart of the country was right. He predicted a victory for the entente allies at an earlier date than many persons expected.

The recruits mobilized under the Earl of Derby's plan have already begun drilling in several cities, so that they may have some military schooling when they are formally called to arms.

LOSS OF BULGARIANS IS PLACED AT 120,000

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, December 19.—Telegrams from Saloniki estimate the losses of Bulgarians since she entered the war at 120,000, one-half of which fell in operations against the French and British in the Vardar Valley.

HEROIC DEFENSE MADE OF KRN MOUNTAIN

BERLIN, December 19 (via Saville).—The heroic defense of Krn Mountain, in the Julian Alps, by Hungarian troops is described in a statement given out by the Transocean News Bureau this afternoon. It reads:

"A correspondent described the heroic defense of Krn at a height of 5,700 feet. The Hungarians cleared the slopes to this height after having received from the German Emperor a telegram addressed to the Kshau Regiment. The Hungarian soldiers cheered the Emperor, and one of them said: 'We must do some great thing in order to bring joy to the heart of Emperor Wilhelm.' "On the height the Hungarians had at first no sandbags at their disposal, and were forced to find shelter behind frozen bodies. The whole plateau was covered with